

REMARKS

Claim Rejections

Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gainer in view of Neer.

Amendments to Specification

Applicant has amended the Specification as noted above to cure obvious grammatical and idiomatic inaccuracies. It is believed that the foregoing amendments to the Specification overcome the outstanding objections thereto. No "new matter" has been added to the original disclosure by the foregoing amendments to the Specification.

Abstract of the Disclosure

Applicant is submitting a substitute Abstract of the Disclosure for that originally filed with this application to more clearly describe the claimed invention. Entry of the Substitute Abstract of the Disclosure is respectfully requested.

Drawings

It is noted that no Patent Drawing Review (Form PTO-948) was received with the outstanding Office Action. Thus, Applicant must assume that the drawings are acceptable as filed.

New Claims

By this Amendment, Applicant has canceled claims 1-2 and has added new claims 3-5 to this application. It is believed that the new claims specifically set forth each element of Applicant's invention in full compliance with 35 U.S.C. § 112, and define subject matter that is patentably distinguishable over the cited prior art, taken individually or in combination.

The new claims are directed toward a shower screen shield comprising: a shower curtain (10) having: a main fabric layer; a first waterproof layer (12) located on a front of the main fabric layer; a second waterproof layer (13) located on a back

of the main fabric layer; and a plurality of first moisture activated designs (121) located in the first waterproof layer, the plurality of first moisture activated designs are visible when exposed to moisture and invisible when the moisture is removed; a plurality of hanging rings (11) spaced apart an equal distance on a top of the shower curtain; and a hanging rod (20) inserted through the plurality of hanging rings.

Other embodiments of the present invention include: a plurality of second moisture activated designs (111') located in the second waterproof layer, the plurality of second moisture activated designs are visible when exposed to moisture and invisible when the moisture is removed; and the plurality of first moisture activated designs and the plurality of second moisture activated designs are alternately located on the shower curtain.

It is submitted that the claimed subject matter is described in Applicant's specification in sufficient detail to enable one having ordinary skill in the art to make and use Applicant's invention without undue experimentation. It is believed that Applicant's specification discloses how to make and use the claimed invention.

The primary reference to Gainer teaches a base layer (22) covered by a remnant layer (24) having a pattern (25) formed by removing a pattern (26) from the remnant layer (24). The pattern (26) is adhered to the remnant layer (24).

Gainer does not teach a first waterproof layer located on a front of the main fabric layer; a second waterproof layer located on a back of the main fabric layer; a plurality of first moisture activated designs located in the first waterproof layer; the plurality of first moisture activated designs are visible when exposed to moisture and invisible when the moisture is removed; a plurality of second moisture activated designs located in the second waterproof layer; the plurality of second moisture activated designs are visible when exposed to moisture and invisible when the moisture is removed; nor does Gainer teach the plurality of first moisture activated designs and the plurality of second moisture activated designs are alternately located on the shower curtain.

The secondary reference to Neer teaches a decorative screen (1) having grommets (14) connected to clips (13) of a sliding mechanism (8).

Neer does not teach a first waterproof layer located on a front of the main fabric layer; a second waterproof layer located on a back of the main fabric layer; a plurality of first moisture activated designs located in the first waterproof layer; the plurality of first moisture activated designs are visible when exposed to moisture and invisible when the moisture is removed; a plurality of second moisture activated designs located in the second waterproof layer; the plurality of second moisture activated designs are visible when exposed to moisture and invisible when the moisture is removed; nor does Neer teach the plurality of first moisture activated designs and the plurality of second moisture activated designs are alternatingly located on the shower curtain.

Even if the teachings of Gainer and Neer were combined, as suggested by the Examiner, the resultant combination does not suggest: a first waterproof layer located on a front of the main fabric layer; a second waterproof layer located on a back of the main fabric layer; a plurality of first moisture activated designs located in the first waterproof layer; the plurality of first moisture activated designs are visible when exposed to moisture and invisible when the moisture is removed; a plurality of second moisture activated designs located in the second waterproof layer; the plurality of second moisture activated designs are visible when exposed to moisture and invisible when the moisture is removed; nor does the combination suggest the plurality of first moisture activated designs and the plurality of second moisture activated designs are alternatingly located on the shower curtain.

It is a basic principle of U.S. patent law that it is improper to arbitrarily pick and choose prior art patents and combine selected portions of the selected patents on the basis of Applicant's disclosure to create a hypothetical combination which allegedly renders a claim obvious, unless there is some direction in the selected prior art patents to combine the selected teachings in a manner so as to negate the patentability of the claimed subject matter. This principle was enunciated over 40 years ago by the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals in In re Rothermel and Waddell, 125 USPQ 328 (CCPA 1960) wherein the court stated, at page 331:

The examiner and the board in rejecting the appealed claims did so by what appears to us to be a piecemeal reconstruction of the prior art patents in the light of appellants' disclosure. ... It is easy now to attribute to this prior art the knowledge which was first made available by appellants and then to assume that it would have been obvious to one having the ordinary skill in the art to make these suggested reconstructions. While such a reconstruction of the art may be an alluring way to rationalize a rejection of the claims, it is not the type of rejection which the statute authorizes.

The same conclusion was later reached by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in Orthopedic Equipment Company Inc. v. United States, 217 USPQ 193 (Fed.Cir. 1983). In that decision, the court stated, at page 199:

As has been previously explained, the available art shows each of the elements of the claims in suit. Armed with this information, would it then be non-obvious to this person of ordinary skill in the art to coordinate these elements in the same manner as the claims in suit? The difficulty which attaches to all honest attempts to answer this question can be attributed to the strong temptation to rely on hindsight while undertaking this evaluation. It is wrong to use the patent in suit as a guide through the maze of prior art references, combining the right references in the right way so as to achieve the result of the claims in suit. Monday morning quarterbacking is quite improper when resolving the question of non-obviousness in a court of law.

In In re Geiger, 2 USPQ2d, 1276 (Fed.Cir. 1987) the court stated, at page 1278:

We agree with appellant that the PTO has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Obviousness cannot be established by combining the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention, absent some teaching suggestion or incentive supporting the combination.

Applicant submits that there is not the slightest suggestion in either Gainer or Neer that their respective teachings may be combined as suggested by the Examiner. Case law is clear that, absent any such teaching or suggestion in the prior art, such a combination cannot be made under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

Neither Gainer nor Neer disclose, or suggest a modification of their specifically disclosed structures that would lead one having ordinary skill in the art to arrive at Applicant's claimed structure. Applicant hereby respectfully submits that no combination of the cited prior art renders obvious Applicant's new claims.

Summary

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicant submits that this application is now in condition for allowance and such action is respectfully requested. Should any points remain in issue, which the Examiner feels could best be resolved by either a personal or a telephone interview, it is urged that Applicant's local attorney be contacted at the exchange listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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